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HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1913.

No. 34

MADE PROFIT ON "PHILANTROPHY"

Raised Miners' Wages, Increased Fuel Cost.

Even Suspended Discounts To Make Dividends Larger.

Washington, March 3.—Hardcoal companies increased the wages of their employees at the rate of \$1.00 a year by the strike agreement of last May and increased the price of anthracite to consumers \$12.00, according to a report based on an investigation by the Bureau of Labor submitted to the House today.

The report submitted by Secretary Nagel is the result of an investigation conducted in response to a House resolution, asking for the "elements of cost and profit included in the present high price of anthracite."

An average increase of twenty-six cents a ton in wholesale coal prices was discovered to have been made since the strike agreement of last May.

In spite of the fact that the workers benefited about \$4,000,000 in increased wages during the year, the report adds that "the recent increases in prices have been more than sufficient to compensate fully those companies whose costs of production have increased more rapidly during the recent years and at the same time, have very greatly increased the profits of those companies, of whom there are at least several, whose cost of production either decreased or remained stationary during the strike period."

As a result of the domestic uses increased a fraction over 31 cents a ton on pea coal and the small steam coals 16 cents a ton. These figures are based on comparisons of net receipts by the operators after the agreement of May last with their receipts during the same months, June to September, 1911.

Of the more than \$13,000,000 gained by the operators after the strike agreement \$10,900,000 was derived from general increase in prices and about \$2,500,000 from the suspension of April and May discounts, while in addition a limited number of operators are reported to have recovered large sums through the sale of coal at premiums made possible by the shortage of shipments, incident to the strike.

As a result the operators not only gained by saving this discount, says the report, but in addition purchases who were unable to secure their coal supply in those months were forced to buy it during June, July or August, when discount rates were smaller or in September and later when full circular prices are charged.

The \$13,450,000 the report says, was not profit because out of it came the cost of the six weeks' cessation of work by the strikers and also the increase in their wages.

The increase in wages, however, the report adds, represents a raise of only 8 to 10 cents a ton in the cost of coal production.

The report does not estimate how much more the public paid for its coal last year than in 1911 dates had continued, although it says that the increase in wholesale prices affected retail prices and that in all communities these advances were felt. The retail increase averaged 25 cents a ton on stove and 40 to 50 cents on chestnut coal.

In New York, Philadelphia and Washington retail advances "corresponded very closely with the advances in the circular prices of the operators."

In some instances, however, the advances were much more pronounced, the report cites Springfield, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., where the increase was approximately \$1.50 a ton; Boston and New Haven, where it was 50 cents.

The retail dealers, it says, benefited very unequally from the price advances. Whether these increases were reasonable must be determined, the report adds, for individual communities.

The report shows that the coal

companies affected by the Supreme Court decision of last December had until then a still further advantage, in that their contracts with independent companies, by which they secured domestic coal at 65 per cent of midwater prices, were not disturbed when the price of coal was increased in June.

While the so-called independent operators paid their miners the same increases in wages as the larger coal companies, they got only 65 per cent of the price raise, while 35 per cent of it, or 8.75 cents a ton went to the big companies.

As to the anthracite mine workers, the report says that they benefited by the strike agreement of May 20, last, not only by an average increase of 5.6 per cent in their wages, "but through the concession of certain working conditions which were considered of importance, although they cannot be measured in terms of money; an additional item of importance to the miners being the partial recognition of their organization, both in the negotiations and in the form in which the agreement was signed."

The report shows that all the operators, most of the dealers and the miners, all gained by the increase following the wage agreement and that the consuming public alone paid higher prices without any compensation.

In The Oil Field.

West Kentucky Oil Company is shipping from 500 to 600 barrels per week from Wells No. 1 and 2. No oil has yet been pumped on Well No. 3 on the Howard farm, although it is believed to be the best strike of any yet. Well No. 4 on the Carter farm will be brought in probably some time next week.

The contract has been made for a well near Victor, on a lease, location not definitely determined, and drilling will be commenced within the next thirty days.

Mr. J. D. Shaw, of Lawrenceville, Ill., will begin a well on the Sullenger farm, near Dukehurst as soon as the machinery can be gotten in place.

Work has been temporarily discontinued by the Rough River Oil Co., at the Weller well, and the drillers are enjoying a vacation at their homes at Lawrenceville, Ill.

Having failed to recover their drill and stem, which was lost in the Cox well about two weeks ago, it has become necessary to abandon that location, and a new one has been selected nearby on the same farm, where operations will shortly be commenced by the same company.

When spring weather opens the inclinations are that operations in this field will be begun on a large scale, as leasing is still active and many locations are talked of, which will go far toward developing the territory during the spring and summer.

Parcel Post Has New Feature.

Washington, Mar. 1.—On July 1 next the collect-on-delivery feature will be added to the parcel post department of the postal service of the country. An order putting this into effect today was signed by Postmaster General Hitchcock. Under the approved regulations, a parcel bearing the required amount of parcel post stamps may be sent anywhere in the country, and the amount due from the purchaser collected and remitted by the post-office department. The regulations provide that the parcel must bear the amount due from the addressee, and the collection will be made, provided the amount is not in excess of \$100. The fee will be ten cents, to be affixed by the sender in parcel post stamps. This also will insure the parcel to an amount not to exceed \$50.

Titantic Survivors Wed.

New York, March 2.—Two survivors of the Titanic disaster, Karl H. Behr, a widely-known lawn tennis player and Miss Helen Newson, were married today in "The Little Church Around the Corner." The two were saved in the same boat when the ill-fated liner went down.

ARMY CHAPLAIN HAS BUSY AND WORTHY LIFE

Holding Religious Service Is But Small Part of Minister's Work.

A chaplain with troops being a noncombatant, although there have been instances of valor and heroism by men of their cloth, a doubt has arisen in the thrifty legislative mind whether money could not be saved by dispensing with the army chaplain and calling a local minister in post towns to hold services.

This view of the matter displays such a dearth of information about the duties and usefulness of army chaplains that one of them, Capt. Joseph Clemens, of the Fifteenth Infantry (to give him his rank in the service), has answered in a letter to the Army and Navy Journal the question not infrequently asked by members of Congress: Of what use are army chaplains?

Conducting religious services is a small part of the army chaplain's work, a minor part perhaps. If he is the right kind of a chaplain he collects a library for the regiment, distributes the books and takes care of them. He obtains the books by personal solicitation; they are not bought with Government funds. One regiment (we suspect it is the Fifteenth Infantry) has a library of 4,000 volumes, and when the regiment is ordered to the Philippines or anywhere else the chaplain packs up the books, together with stereopticon and lantern slides, popular games, an organ and music scores for the entertainment of the troops overseas. He must find a place to display the books and also a reading room for the men, sometimes a tent. A chaplain on duty in China—we suspect it was Chaplain Clemens—acquired a moving-picture outfit by the sale of photographs. He was the entertainer and lecturer. The chaplain, it must be said, has other duties and occupations besides preaching and praying.

He holds Sunday-schools for the soldiers' and officers' children when there are children. He superintends a post school for part of the year, with one teacher all the year, for all soldiers may attend school at least four months, if they wish. He prepares notices, plans services and entertainments and supports his own work even to securing his own hymn books, because Congress cannot afford to authorize such expenditures.

The right kind of a chaplain has no idle hours. He visits the hospital every day, not only to gooth and comfort the sick, but to read to them—not homilies and exhortations to lead a better life, but chiefly humor in prose and verse. Sometimes the chaplain recites to the patients of a ward. Daily he goes to the post prison with words of cheer and an armful of magazines. The dying soldier calls for him, and he bears the last message to the man's family and receives mementoes to be sent home. The chaplain is the friend and guide as well as the religious adviser of soldiers who respect the cloth. He often saves them from themselves and keeps the secret. There are nights for lectures and moving pictures as well as a night for prayer meetings. There are a hundred and one little offices purely social that the chaplain performs for the soldier.—New York Sun.

Convention Call.

By order of the Republican and Progressive Executive Committees of Ohio County, a mass convention is hereby called to meet at the Court House in Hartford, Ky., Saturday, March 22, 1913, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of adopting a platform upon which the candidates for county offices, who may be nominated at the General Primary Election first Saturday in August, shall make the race under the Republican emblem at the November election.

All Republicans, Progressives, independent voters or members of other parties who intend to unite with us in support of the ticket so nominated are invited to attend and take part in this convention.

R. B. MARTIN,
Ch'm'n. Republican Ex. Com.
W. S. TINSLEY,
Ch'm'n. Progressive Ex. Com.

OHIO COUNTY TOBACCO SOLD IN OWENSBORO

A. S. of E. of Ohio County Saturday Granted Release to Poolers, If Desired.

A called meeting of the tobacco poolers of the Ohio County American Society of Equity was held at the court house in Hartford Saturday morning and afternoon for purpose of deciding what should be done with the crop of this county, the committee having failed to successfully close a deal.

It was voted to release those poolers who felt that they had to make an immediate sale of their tobacco, giving them permission to sell anywhere they wanted to or could, and those who could hold off selling for the present were asked to bring their tobacco to Hartford, and other Equity houses in the county, where it would be prized and held for a future sale.

It was reported in Hartford Tuesday afternoon that none of the buyers in Owensboro would buy a lent of Ohio county tobacco, but the Owensboro Messenger of Wednesday morning has the following to say of the deliveries there Tuesday:

Tuesday was really a tobacco day in Owensboro. The loaded wagons came from every direction, and a large amount of the product was left in Owensboro. Registration at the several houses was heavy, and there is sufficient tobacco in the city at present to occupy the attention of the receivers until Thursday night. As on Monday, a large amount of Ohio county tobacco came into Owensboro, and many loads of this weed were disposed of at the auction house. Nine loads were handled by Manager Lancaster, and he has a number of consignments on hand to offer to the buyers this morning when the sales begin.

Both the Green River and the Equity associations received largely on Tuesday. The latter association was well represented in deliveries from Ohio county. A great deal of the amount sold by the Equity association has been delivered, and the admission of the Ohio county poolers will not make a great deal of difference, as it will take much more to fill out their orders than they really can furnish from Daviess county. This is fortunate for the Ohio county people.

The following sales were made at the auction house on Tuesday: B. F. Colbert, \$5, \$5.30, \$3; J. S. Bennett, \$7, \$6, \$2; L. D. Bennett, \$8, \$6.30, \$3; W. C. Ashley, \$7, \$5, \$2; W. T. Lisle, two loads, \$7, \$3.90, \$2; to Murphy & Woods, C. Rembold, two loads, \$6.45, \$4.90, \$2; to Vaughan, John Tichenor, \$7.25, \$6, \$2; to Rois & Co. Glenn Crabtree, \$7, \$6.30, \$2, and J. D. Chappell, \$7, \$5.70, \$2, to Gallaher.

Oil Field Shows Activity.

Winchester, Ky., March 1.—Several new oil wells are going down in Morgan County and leases are bringing almost fabulous prices. The two wells at Cannel City, though nearly a mile apart, are steadily producing 300 to 400 barrels a day, and showing no diminution in either the quantity or quality of oil. Developments will follow rapidly in this field as soon as spring opens and the machinery can be hauled over the mountain roads. The Tarbell-Heydrick syndicate has started the drilling of another new well near the mouth of Grapevine, in Perry County, and are still adding to their already large lease of holdings in that vicinity. The syndicate now has nearly 100,000 acres under lease.

Found Money In Sock.

Central City, Ky., Feb. 28.—Chief of Police Langley made an important arrest Thursday morning when he secured Jim Edwards, a negro, who has been employed at Collins' Livery Stable for some time past. On Tuesday morning Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baker, who had just returned from their bridal trip to Owensboro, telephoned to the livery stable for a conveyance to take them to Paradise. The carriage was sent up to the house with Edwards as the driver. He reached there just as the guests were eating dinner. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Mooningham, of Brownsville, who carried with them in the purse of Mrs. Moon-

ingham \$126, which was left on the dresser in the room where Edwards waited whilst dinner was being finished. In the course of an hour Mr. and Mrs. Baker left for Paradise and Mr. and Mrs. Mooningham for Brownsville. After reaching home Mr. Mooningham discovered that \$50 had been removed from the purse. Returning to Central City the services of Chief Langley were secured and they went immediately after the negro. He declared that he was innocent, but when required to discard the last sock he wore though he shook it industriously and failed to dislodge the money, when Chief Langley took hold of the sock right in the toe was found all of the money. The negro wilted and confessed his guilt. He had his examining trial Wednesday and was held over to the grand jury.

NO CREEK

Feb. 5.—Since the Society of Equity has turned the tobacco loose, giving each farmer a right to sell his crop, there is a great stir among the farmers. A great many are taking their tobacco to Owensboro and Livermore. Yet the majority will prize and ship to Louisville. It is the aim of the farmers at present to raise burley and a better grade of prior this year and put it on the open market early.

The school at East No Creek closed last Friday. The day was spent with spelling, ciphering and recitations and speeches made by the pupils and patrons, after which Supt. Leach in a pleasing manner presented diplomas to the nine common school graduates of this school, viz: Misses Jessie Park, Dena Rial, Clarice Ward, Bessie and Bertie Renfrow and Sophia Ward and Messrs. Clarence Renfrow, Charlie Ward and Pearl Sanderfur. This is the highest number of common school graduates of any school in the county, due mainly to the efficient work and extra care taken by the teacher, Prof. C. B. Shown. Miss Dena Rial, with a few chosen words, in the behalf of the pupils, presented the teacher with a nice watch fob.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

for information that will lead to the recovery of one new Springfield army rifle and three .38 Colts revolvers (army regulation), or any one of them, and to the conviction of the party or parties who stole them from the armory of Co. H, Third Ky. Infantry, in Hartford, Ky.

JAMES M. DEWESE,
Capt. Commanding Co.
CLARENCE B. SHOWN,
1st Lieut.

Methodist's New Pastor.

3312



REV. WILLIAM E. SAVILLE,
Pastor Hartford Methodist Church.

Withdraw Complaint.

A complaint filed against the Illinois Central Railroad by the Taylor & Williams Coal Company, an Ohio County incorporation, charging that the railroad company had failed to furnish sufficient cars for the transportation of its output to the material damage of its business, was opened for hearing yesterday by F. E. Gary, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission. The complaint was dismissed when it was announced that a settlement had been made. E. E. Gregory and S. A. York, of Central City, and W. A. Wickliffe, and W. G. Duacan, of Greenville, were among the operators in the city yesterday to attend the hearing.—Louisville Herald.

Farms for Sale.

Improved and unimproved farms for sale. Call on or address,
ELI WESLEY,
R 3, Hartford, Ky.

FRIEDMANN TEST AGAIN DELAYED

Mildly Censures His American Critics.

Suggests That They Wait And See Before They Make Comment.

New York, March 3.—Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, discoverer of a serum which he says will cure tuberculosis, changed all his plans tonight, and announced that the treatment of sufferers from the white plague will not begin Monday, as given out.

The real estate people, it is understood, objected to subletting the Fifth Avenue office in which Dr. Friedmann purposed administering his cure, because other tenants in the buildings were up in arms against having the place besieged by an army of consumptives seeking relief.

Dr. Arthur C. H. Friedmann, the doctor's brother, stated that all persons desiring to test the cure must present a letter from their family physician, giving the status of the patient's condition. The letters will be tabulated, and the patients notified when the time comes for a consultation.

The majority of physicians of the city are still withholding their approval of the cure, and out of this objection arises the difficulty of sufferers securing letters to the Berlin doctor. Dr. Friedmann said it would probably be two weeks before they could begin testing the serum here.

Dr. Friedmann said today, that his "only purpose in coming to this country was to insure the correct application of his remedy. He said details of the preparation of his serum would be given to physicians to benefit the greatest possible number of sufferers.

"The principle of treatment of tuberculosis," said Dr. Friedmann, "with living bacilli—that is bacilli absolutely unchanged—is practically new and must for that reason be thoroughly studied and learned, as is the case with everything else that is absolutely new.

"A physician, no matter how great in experience or how capable, is qualified to investigate and criticize new principles only after he has learned how to apply them and observe the results.

"The chief thing I insist upon is that it is not only necessary for a physician to possess a correct remedy for tuberculosis but he also must learn to individualize with regard to usage.

"So far as the Friedmann remedy is concerned he must study especially in regard to the repetition of the treatment. Especially important is the interval between the first and second injections.

"I have learned this only by many years of study and observation, and it is on this point that experience is required because of differences in individuals and in the phases of the cases.

"It is clear that success would be jeopardized by failure to observe precautions in this regard—that is, method of application and interval.

"It is my entire aim as soon as possible to obtain rooms where I can treat a large number of patients of all classes. Tuberculosis is especially a disease of the poor and lowly, and to them the treatment will be of great benefit.

"It is not true that I have any secrets. I will allow every physician to see my method of treatment in so far as the size of the room will permit, because I want all sufferers to have the benefit of it.

"As soon as physicians have learned the method thoroughly they shall receive it and later they also shall learn the method of preparation."

McCreary to Enter Race.

Washington, March 4.—Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky, is preparing to get into the race for United States Senator. In conversation with a Kentucky Representative today he left no doubt as to his intentions. He is planning to become a candidate, but is not yet ready to make his formal announcement.

BURN WASTIC IS REGULAR MILLER

Physicians and Millers
Are Unhappily

Working in Proximity to Each Other
Without Knowing It

By J. H. Miller

By J. H. Miller

By J. H. Miller

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Travelling Roads in Mind and Shin.

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Constipation, if Neglected, Causes Serious Illness

Constipation, if neglected, leads to serious illness. It is a common complaint, but one that should not be taken lightly. It can lead to a variety of other ailments, including headache, indigestion, and general weakness.

Many people suffer from constipation without realizing it. They may feel a general sense of discomfort or a fullness in the stomach. It is important to recognize the signs and symptoms of constipation and to seek treatment as soon as possible.

There are many causes of constipation, including a poor diet, lack of exercise, and certain medications. It is important to identify the cause of the constipation and to take steps to correct it.

One of the most effective ways to treat constipation is by using a laxative. However, it is important to choose a laxative that is gentle on the stomach and that does not cause any side effects.

There are many different types of laxatives available, including over-the-counter products and prescription drugs. It is important to consult with a doctor before taking any laxative.

One of the best laxatives available is a product called "Miles' Laxative Tablets." This product is made from natural ingredients and is very effective in treating constipation.

"Miles' Laxative Tablets" are available in two forms: a regular strength and a mild strength. The regular strength is for people who suffer from chronic constipation, while the mild strength is for people who suffer from occasional constipation.

It is important to take "Miles' Laxative Tablets" as directed. Do not take more than the recommended dose, as this can cause serious side effects.

"Miles' Laxative Tablets" are available at all drug stores. They are also available by mail order from Miles Medical Co., 1111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

For more information about "Miles' Laxative Tablets," write to Miles Medical Co., 1111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

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What Chief Lodge Says of Telegraphy.

Let us go back to the time when the first telegraph was invented. It was a great discovery, and it changed the world. It allowed people to communicate with each other over long distances, and it made it possible to send messages almost instantaneously.

Today, telegraphy is still an important part of our lives. It is used by governments, businesses, and individuals all over the world. It is a reliable and secure way of communication, and it is always available.

One of the great advantages of telegraphy is that it is not affected by weather conditions. Unlike other forms of communication, such as radio or telephone, telegraphy can still be used even in the most severe weather.

Another advantage of telegraphy is that it is very secure. Messages sent by telegraph are encrypted, and they can only be read by the intended recipient. This makes it a very safe way of communication.

Telegraphy is also very fast. Messages can be sent across the world in a matter of minutes. This is a great advantage, especially in times of crisis.

Finally, telegraphy is very reliable. It has been used for over a century, and it has never failed. It is a proven and trustworthy way of communication.

For all these reasons, telegraphy is still an important part of our lives. It is a reliable and secure way of communication, and it is always available.

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**the Lamp Oil that
Saves Eyes**

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Your dealer has SOLITE Oil. In barrels direct from our works.

Chas. C. Stoll Oil Co.
Louisville, Ky.
Refinery at Warren, Pa.
We sell the celebrated "No. 1" Carbide Auto Oil.

WOODROW WILSON MADE PRESIDENT

Many Thousands Witness His Induction Into Office.

CEREMONIES ARE IMPRESSIVE

New Executive of Nation Takes Oath on East Portico of Capitol After Marshall Becomes Vice-President.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey is president of the United States and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana is vice-president. The instant that the oath-taking ceremonies at noon today in front of the capitol were completed, the Democratic party of this country "came into its own" again after an absence of sixteen years from the precincts of executive power.

A throng of many thousands of people witnessed the newly elected president's induction into office. Nineteens of the members of the crowd were enthusiastically joyful, the other



President Woodrow Wilson.

tenth cheered with them, as becoming good American citizens watching a governmental change ordered in accordance with the law and the Constitution.

The Bible which during each successive four years is kept as one of the treasures of the Supreme court, was the immediate instrument of the oath taking of Woodrow Wilson. Edward Douglas White, chief justice of the United States, held the Book for Mr. Wilson to rest his hands upon while he made solemn covenant to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to fulfill the duties of his office as well as and as faithfully as it lay within his power to do.

Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to preside over the deliberations of the members of the upper house of congress.

Ceremonies Simple and Impressive.
Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an out-of-door event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

In the senate chamber, where the oath was taken by the man now vice-president of the United States, there were gathered about 2,000 people, all that the upper house will contain without the risk of danger because of the rush and press of the multitudes. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States at any time are there gathered an equal number of men and women whose names are so widely known. The gathering in the senate chamber and later on the east portico of the capitol was composed largely of those prominent for their services in America, and in part of foreigners who have secured places for their names in the current history of the world's doings.

Arranged by Congress.

The arrangements of the ceremonies for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were made by the joint committee on arrangements of congress. The senate section of this committee was ruled by a majority of Republicans, but there is Democratic testimony to the fact that the Republican senators were willing to outdo their Democratic brethren in the work of making orderly and impressive the inaugural ceremonies in honor of two chieftains of the opposition.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson rode together from the White House to the capitol, accompanied by two members of the congressional committee of arrangements. The vice-president-elect also rode from the White House to the capitol and in the carriage with him were the senate's president pro tempore, Senator Bacon of Georgia, and three members of the congressional committee of arrangements.

The admission to the senate cham-

ber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is needless to say every seat was occupied. On the floor of the chamber were many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the floor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and those privileged to witness the ceremonies were seated, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms and the committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber. They were followed immediately by Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall, leaning upon the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate.

The president and the president-elect sat in the first row of seats directly in front and almost under the desk of the presiding officer. In the same row, but to their left, were the vice-president-elect and two former vice-presidents of the United States, Levi P. Morton of New York and Adlai A. Stevenson of Illinois.

When the distinguished company entered the chamber the senate was still under its old organization. The oath of office was immediately administered to Vice-President-elect Marshall, who thereupon became Vice-President Marshall. The prayer of the day was given by the chaplain of the senate, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian church, of which President Taft has been a member. After the prayer the vice-president administered the oath of office to all the newly chosen senators, and therewith the senate of the United States passed for the first time in years into the control of the Democratic party.

Procession to East Portico.

Immediately after the senate ceremonies a procession was formed to march to the platform of the east portico of the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson was to take the oath. The procession included the president and the president-elect, members of the Supreme court, both houses of congress, all of the foreign ambassadors, all of the heads of the executive departments, many governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey of the navy and several high officers of the sea service, the chief of staff of the army and many distinguished persons from civil life. They were followed by the members of the press and by those persons who had succeeded in securing seats in the senate galleries to witness the day's proceedings.

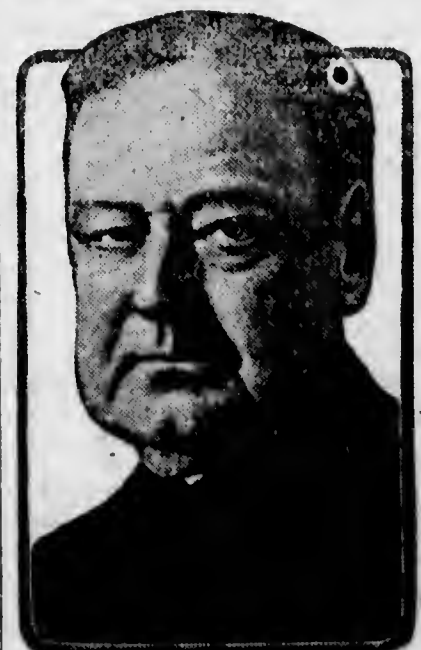
When President Taft and the president-elect emerged from the capitol on to the portico they saw in front of them, reaching far back into the park to the east, an immense concourse of citizens. In the narrow line between the onlookers and the platform on which Mr. Wilson was to take the oath, were drawn up the cadets of the two greatest government schools, West Point and Annapolis, and flanking them were bodies of regulars and of national guardsmen. The whole scene was charged with color and with life.

On reaching the platform the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, seats which were flanked by many rows of benches rising tier on tier for the accommodation of the friends and families of the officers of the government and of the press.

Mr. Wilson Takes the Oath.

The instant that Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson came within sight of the crowd there was a great outburst of applause, and the military bands struck quickly into "The Star Spangled Banner." Only a few bars of the music were played and then soldiers and civilians became silent to witness respectfully the oath taking and to listen to the address which followed.

The chief justice of the Supreme court delivered the oath to the president-elect, who, uttering the words,



Chief Justice White.

"I will," became president of the United States. As soon as this ceremony was completed Woodrow Wilson delivered his inaugural address, his first speech to his fellow countrymen in the capacity of their chief executive.

At the conclusion of the speech the bands played once more, and William Howard Taft, now ex-president of the United States, entered a carriage with the new president and, reversing the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while Mr. Wilson took "the seat of honor" on the right. The crowds cheered as they drove away to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the occupant and which William H. Taft immediately left as one whose lease had expired.

WILSON HONORED BY FINE PARADE

New President Reviews Immense Inaugural Procession.

AVENUE A GLORIOUS SIGHT

General Wood, Grand Marshal—Veterans, National Guard and Civilians in Line—Indians Add Touch of Picturesque.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson, as ex-president of Princeton, rode down Pennsylvania avenue today, and later rode up the same avenue as president of the United States, and as the highest officer of government a few minutes thereafter reviewed the multitudes of soldiers and civilians which, with playing bands and flying flags, marched by to give him proper official and personal honor.

For several nights Pennsylvania avenue has been a glory of light. Today it was a glory of color, movement and music. Here are 300,000 inhabitants of the city of Washington. Its temporary population is nearer the half million mark. The absentees from the flanking lines of the parade were mostly the policemen, who were given orders to protect the temporarily vacated residences of the capital.

Woodrow Wilson asked that "Jeffersonian simplicity" be observed in all things which had to do with his inauguration. The command for Jeffersonian simplicity seems to be susceptible to elastic construction. There was nothing saving of courts or royalty, but there was evidence in plenty that the American people love uniforms and all kinds of display which can find a place within the limits of democratic definition. It was a good parade and a great occasion generally.

Throngs Vociferous With Joy.

The inhibition of the inaugural ball and of the planned public reception at the capitol had no effect as a bar to the attendance at this ceremony of changing presidents. Masses were here to see, and other masses were here to march. There was a greater demonstration while the procession was passing than there was four years ago. Victory had come to a party which had known nothing like victory for a good many years. The joy of pos-



Escorting the President-Elect to White House at a Previous Inauguration.

sion found expression in steady and abundantly noisy acclaim.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson were escorted down the avenue by the National Guard troop of cavalry of Essex county, New Jersey. The carriage in which rode Vice-President-elect Marshall and President pro tempore Bacon of the United States senate was surrounded by the members of the Black Horse troop of the Culver Military academy of Indiana. This is the first time in the history of inaugural ceremonies that a guard of honor has escorted a vice-president to the scene of his oath taking.

Parade a Monster Affair.

The military and the civil parade, a huge affair which stretched its length for miles along the Washington streets, formed on the avenues radiating from the capitol. After President-elect Wilson had become President Marshall and Vice-President-elect Marshall, they went straightway from the capitol to the White House and thence shortly to the reviewing stand in the park at the mansion's front.

The parade, with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States army, as its grand marshal, started from the capitol grounds to move along the avenue to the White House, where it was to pass in review. The trumpet sounded "forward march" at the instant the signal was flashed from the White house that in fifteen minutes the newly elected president and commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States would be ready to review "his troops."

It was thought that the parade might lack some of the picturesque features which particularly appealed to the people on former occasions. There were Indians and rough riders here not only when Roosevelt was inaugurated, but when he went out of office and was succeeded by William H. Taft. The parade, however, in honor of Mr. Wilson seemed to be picturesque enough in its features to appeal to the multitudes. They, certainly, made noise enough over it.

The procession was in divisions,

with General Wood as the grand marshal of the whole affair and having a place at its head. The display, in the words invariably used on like occasions, was "impressive and brilliant."

Regulars in First Division.

The regulars of the country's two armed services naturally had the right of way. Maj. Gen. W. W. Wether- spoon, United States army, was in command of the first division, in which marched the soldiers and sailors and marines from the posts and the navy yards within a day's ride of Washington. The West Point cadets and the midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis, competent beyond other corps in manual and in evolution, the future generals and admirals of the army, had place in the first division.

All branches of the army service were represented in the body of regulars—engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry and signal corps. The sailors and marines from half a dozen battleships rolled along smartly in the wake of their landmen brethren.

The National Guard division followed the division of regulars. It was commanded by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, United States army, who wore the medal of honor given him for conspicuous personal gallantry at the battle of San Juan hill. General Mills is the chief of the militia division of the United States war department.

The entire National Guard of New Jersey was in line, and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Maine and North Carolina were represented by bodies of civilian soldiers. Cadets from many of the private and state military schools of the country had a place in the militia division.

Veterans and Civilians.

The third division of the parade was composed of Grand Army of the Republic veterans, members of the Union Veteran league and of the Spanish war organizations. Gen. James E. Stuart of Chicago, a veteran of both the Civil and the Spanish wars, was in command.

Robert N. Harper, chief marshal of the civic forces, commanded the fourth division. Under his charge were political organizations from all parts of the country, among them being Tammany, represented by 2,000 of its braves, and Democratic clubs from Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

They put the American Indians into the civilian division. The fact that they were in war paint and feathers helped out in picturesqueness and did nothing to disturb the peace. Members of the United Hunt Clubs of

America rode in this division. Their pink coats and their high hats apparently were not thought to jar "Jeffersonian simplicity" from its seat. Pink coats were worn on the hunting field in Jefferson's day and in Jefferson's state.

There were 1,000 Princeton students in the civic section of the parade. Many of them wore orange and black sweaters and they were somewhat noisy though perfectly proper. Students from seventeen other colleges and universities were among the marchers.

Spectators Cheer Constantly.

All along Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to a point four blocks beyond the White House, the spectators were massed in lines ten deep. The cheering was constant and Woodrow Wilson cannot complain that the ceremonies attending his induction into office were not accompanied by apparently heartfelt acclaim of the people over whom he is to rule for at least four years.

Every window in every building on Pennsylvania avenue which is not occupied for office purposes was rented weeks ago for a good round sum of money. Every room overlooking the marching parade was taken by as many spectators as could find a vantage point from which to peer through the window panes. The roofs of the buildings were covered with persons willing to stand for hours in a March day to see the wonders of the inaugural parade, and many of them particularly glad of an opportunity to go home and to say that after many years waiting they had seen a Democratic president inaugurated.

The parade passed the reviewing stand of President Wilson, who stood uncovered while the marchers saluted. When the last organization had marched by dusk was coming down. The hundreds of thousands of electric lamps were lighted and Washington at night became along its main thoroughfare as bright as Washington at day. The loss of the attraction of the inaugural ball was compensated for by the finest display of fireworks, it is said, this city has ever known.

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Premium Dept.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

PALO.

Feb. 24.—Farmers are busy this fine weather burning plant beds.

Mrs. Thilford is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Francis Ezell is on the sick list, also Mrs. Tom Tucker is very low.

Aunt Jane Maden has the la grippe.

Mrs. Mary White is some better at this writing.

Mr. James King is going to move his family to Henderson in the near future.

Mr. W. S. White has rented Mr. King's farm and will move as soon as Mr. King moves out.

Mr. Joe Maden went to Hartford last Saturday.

Mr. W. S. White, wife and son Halie, visited Mrs. White's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tode Boyd, near Fordville last Monday night.

Master Martin Powers, of Hartford, is visiting his uncle, Olen Duke. Farmers are very anxious to sell their tobacco as some is being damaged in its present condition.

Mr. Lester White and brother, Merrill, visited their uncle, Mr. Ester, near Horse Branch last Friday.

Mr. Little Smith is going to Henderson, the last of this week.

Mr. Charlie Feemster is improving slowly. His mother, Mrs. Sam Feemster, is also improving.

Mrs. Julie Aldridge and mother received a telephone message last Tuesday telling about Mr. Tom Miller's child getting burned to death and they left on the first train for Greenville where Mr. Miller resides.

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The Veiled Warning

In the north of Ireland a stone has been placed on the bank of a river and for the information of strangers it bears this inscription:

Notice—When this stone is under water it is unsafe to try and cross the river.

Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law in the Postoffice at Hartford, Ky., second matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT, J. NEY FOSTER
EDITORS

RAMEY E. DUKE, J. NEY FOSTER
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Address all communications to
The Hartford Republican.

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Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request. Unpaid subscriptions will not be returned unless accompanied by postage. Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONE
Rough River 1113

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

Announcements.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce L. B. TICHENOR of Hartford, Ky., route 2, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of County Judge of Ohio county, subject to the action of the General Primary, Saturday, August 2, 1912.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce L. O. SMITH, of Hartford, Route 1, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of County Court Clerk of Ohio county, subject to the action of the General Primary, Saturday, August 2, 1912.

FOR JAILER.

We are authorized to announce C. P. TURNER of Hartford, Ky., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of Jailer of Ohio county, subject to the action of the General Primary, Saturday, August 2, 1912.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. DANIEL, of Hartford, Ky., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of Jailer of Ohio county, subject to the action of the General Primary, Saturday, August 2, 1912.

The Turks went into the ring once too often.

England should invent elastic window glass for the suffragettes.

Perhaps the most admirable thing about ex-Senator Bailey is the "ex".

Did those suffragettes expect to dance barefooted out doors on a cold day without taking cold?

That man Castro was kept in suspension for some time learning whether he was going or coming.

Following that great woman suffrage parade last Monday there was some simple but impressive exercises on the 4th.

The suffragette who danced barefooted on the marble steps of the Treasury building Tuesday offered a good argument for her cause.

The Hartford Herald says the "Confederate pension master is still hanging fire," and that there is no money in the State Treasury to pay these claims.

President Taft surely had a lot of fun and fulfilled a lot of promises by appointing people to positions that he knew the Senate would not confirm.

The Herald government is now trying to get the rest of the Bluders family back from China, presumably to give their friends a chance to "rescue" them.

Our hat is off to Vice President Marshall. He is a poor man and has made known that he is going to cut out snobbishness and live the simple life while in Washington.

Here is looking at you President Wilson. We shall not hesitate to commend whatever good you may do and condemn whatever wrong, although you may not hear about it.

When the editor of the Hartford Herald voted a fusion ticket, some years ago, we presume he left his "Principles" outside the house to be gathered up after the trying ordeal was over.

Gov. Blaise of South Carolina refused to march in the inaugural parade because of a company of negroes from Maryland, notwithstanding they were all good Democrats of fitting standing.

The American Tobacco Company recently declared a dividend of \$6,000,000, and yet Ohio county tobacco is so poor because it is said to be inferior. The poor company might lose money on it, you know.

Come to us Washington, where even the men are denied a vote, was

a poor town to make a suffragette demonstration. That no good got out of it is a pity, however, from those who were in the crowd.

President Taft, it is said, is so busy with his duties as office holder, he has no time to visit the people. He is so busy with his duties as office holder, he has no time to visit the people.

In this issue is a call for a County Union Convention of Progressive Republicans and Independent voters to be held in Hartford Saturday, March 22, to adopt a platform upon which the candidates of the coalition are to make the race this fall for county offices and the House of Representatives. This convention should be largely attended by voters from all sections of the county and we hope all elements will be represented.

The Hartford Herald in one breath tries to incite the Ohio County Taft men against the Bull Moose, in the next, it endeavors to influence the Progressives against the Republicans, and to cap the climax turns to the Progressives for aid by quoting some unknown person, and we charge purely in its own imagination, with saying, "Oh damn the Progressives." We don't need them until the election day. The above cuss word sounds more like the Herald editor than anyone else and we are of the opinion the whole story originated in his creation.

The Hartford Herald is still offering free advice to the Ohio County Republicans and Bull Moose on the fusion question. This is the same sheet which recently admitted that the present tobacco crop in this county is of an "inferior" grade. The Herald article was copied by the Owensboro Inquirer and the result is that the tobacco now being hauled there by our farmers has been rejected in many instances. It looks like an effort on the part of the tobacco trust to punish Ohio County for its pioneer organization work, and in this effort it has evidently enlisted aid where the tobacco growers have a right to expect assistance.

WRONG, AS USUAL.

The Owensboro Inquirer heads its editorial, "Elephant and Moose Marriage," and takes as a cue the following quotation from that most unreliable of all unreliable political writers, Kaltenbach, of the Louisville Times.

The Republicans and "Bull Moose" of Ohio county have gotten over the bitterness of the presidential campaign and the county offices being at stake are "training up" for a "union ticket" to be voted for at the next November election. The Republican county committee has endorsed the plan for a fusion ticket and the Progressive county organization will consider the proposition at a meeting to be held the latter part of the week. Col. Chester M. Barnett, one of the leading "Bull Moose" champions in the state, is the chief sponsor for the coalition of the two wings of the Republican party in his county, and feels confident of success—Kaltenbach in Louisville Times.

The Inquirer then proceeds upon the idea that the above statement is the whole truth and nothing but the truth, under Mr. Barnett for deserting his principles. In the first place, Mr. Barnett is not chief sponsor for the coalition of the two wings of the Republican party of Ohio county, or in any kind of sponsor. The suggestion and proposition came from Taft men, who do not live in Hartford and eventually resulted in the proposition of the Republican committee, which was accepted by the Progressive committee, with an additional provision, which has been accepted by the Republican committee. Mr. Barnett is not a member of either committee, but he is in money accord with the arrangements, so far as they have proceeded and has laid aside no part or parcel of his principles in so doing and he trusts that the editor of the Inquirer will be greatly relieved by this information. A platform convention has been called to meet in Hartford, Saturday, March 22, to formulate a platform upon which the candidates of the coalition will stand, and inasmuch as the Inquirer article closes by wondering what kind of platform will be adopted, Mr. Barnett will undertake to furnish it with a copy the very first opportunity in the meantime, we trust that the Inquirer and other critics will bide their time with patience with their trust in the Lord, and not be led away by false conclusions.

THAT FORK BARREL.

A few weeks ago we noticed among the items for Kentucky contained in the Public Buildings Bill an item of \$5,000 for the city of Hodgenville, which the item stated had a population of 744, and we suggested that Mr. Johnson should remember Hartford, which has 1,000. We might also have added Hardinsburg and Leitchfield, both of them being larger than Hodgenville. The La Rue County Herald, printed at Hodgenville, takes exception to our mild suggestion and comes back with the following:

"Say, you're a little sore about it are you not? And where did you get that little notion that Hodgenville has only 744 population? If we figure our population in the same proportion that you do yours, we have a good 1200 souls in Hodgenville. And what's more, you've got to get a hustle on these days if you keep in the rank and anyhow its a pretty good asset to have a few fellows of the striking plaster variety to let others know about you, someone built among the same lines as J. Rogers Gore."

The Herald seems to take exception to the number of souls credited to Hodgenville, and wants to know where we got our "Bull notion". Well, in the first place we got our "little notion" from the Washington dispatch to the Louisville Times, and then after reading the above in the La Rue County Herald we got further "little notion" from the 1910 Census Report, which gives Hodgenville just 744, and Hartford 975. The reference to the Herald in J. Rogers Gore, we presume means that the Secretary to Congressman Johnson is to be credited with the \$5,000 appropriation with which to purchase site for public building there. Well, we are very sorry, of course we have not been able to furnish a secretary to the Congressman, and we know Mr. Gore to be not only a good secretary, but a splendid gentleman. However, the editorial just below the one referred to above, and in the same column of the La Rue County Herald is the one that spills the milk in the coconut. It begins as follows:

"The majority of the citizens of Hodgenville are fully in accord with the Herald's suggestion that the lot adjoining the Herald office should be purchased by the Government as a site for the public building."

An, ha! The lot adjoining the Herald building is no doubt a good one, and its selection by the Government, would have no special objection, but in view of this sort of showing, what sort of plight does it place those fellows in, who have for these many years been harping about the extravagance of the Republicans. The Democratic House of Representatives has just passed the "pork barrel" appropriation bill in the history of the United States, and was

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Don't fail to see our entire line, and we call your special attention to our showings at \$17.



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BEAVER DAM, KY.

America in the Bible.

Portland, Oregon, March 4.—That North America was the Biblical Land of Nod and that its first city, Enoch, founded by Cain, son of Adam, was located in the Klamath Lake country of Southern Oregon, is the statement just made by Charles Hallock, Ph. D., the famous archaeologist, which he has filed in the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. Dr. Hallock has concluded extensive research work in the Klamath region and he found numerous remains of a high civilization that flourished at a remote period of time.

A Slice at a Time.

The Democratic theory, if we may judge from its journalistic propounders, is to take a slice off any rate plighted to be too high, the size of the slice depending on the Congressional mood of now large it should be, and then wait to see what the result will be.

If the manufacturer still gets too much, from time to time off another slice it is not too far from the truth, but some of that which has been taken away.

The trouble with this is that it ignores the fact that too big a slice taken off may ruin a business, close down the factories, and leave everybody engaged in it idle until by the slow action of Congress the needed remedy is obtained.

Paying too much for things, but having the money to do it, is preferable to having no money to buy things, no matter how cheap they are.

But by all means let us have it whatever it is going to be. Then we can tell best what to do.—Brooklyn Times.

No One to Blame But Themselves.

We have already noted the Davenport Democrat's warning to Woodrow Wilson and his Congress. A 5 per cent reduction of a certain schedule, it says, will ruin three of the largest industries in that city. Other warnings are being given out. From the industrial centers of the South they ring out clear and loud. Democratic revision, it is alleged, will spell ruin to the factories, mills and industries in the section where Democracy is dominant. If their fears are well founded, and we believe they are, they have no one to blame but themselves.—Marion (Ga.) Register.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of coughs, colds and croup. It can be depended upon. Try it. Sold by All Dealers.

Here, says Prof. Hallock, Tubal-Cain, first artificer in iron and bronze, flourished, and Naham, his sister, grand-daughter of Lamech, Eden itself, he believes, was located on the now submerged continent of Tula, of which the islands of Polynesia are the sole remaining mountain peaks.

This continent was submerged by the Noahian deluge. At the same time, the southern portion of South America arose from the sea, the subsidence of the other continent causing a corresponding bulge, equalizing land surfaces. Dr. Hallock says:

"Many of the residents of Enoch were presumably refugees from Tula at the time of the Noahian deluge. The region about Enoch was known through tradition as the Land of Peace and was a communal settlement. Cain, son of Adam, representative of the second generation of the human race, was born outside of the garden, which was in Eden, after the expulsion. Eden lay in a region eastward of where Adam and Eve were born. This place cannot at present be defined, because only small parts of it were left unchanged after the deluge. Let the points and pinacles of Polynesia, the islands and mountain peaks now above water, help us to determine.

"The actual discoveries on the Pacific Coast regarding the City of Enoch have consisted of bone, stone and a few metal tools at various levels. There are also traces of crude machinery, as well as inscriptions and photographs on what appear to have been found, and none of these are in perfect condition, but it is evident that they are among the oldest ever discovered.

"The discoveries show that the whole place formed a great empire and that many routes extended out from the city. It is probable that the gold was brought up from the south, or California, while the onyxes were probably the agates which are found there in great quantities even today. The facts indicate the birthplace of the people from which the early inhabitants of North America sprang."

There is securing proof of Dr. Hal-

lock's claims. The "Cainite skull" was found not more than 150 miles south of Klamath Falls. This seems to determine beyond doubt that a man life existed on the Pacific Coast at an earlier period than had been proved elsewhere, based chiefly on the geological strata in which the skull was found.

A great number of relics and implements of prehistoric days have been found in the Klamath region for which the finders have been wholly unable to account. Ancient burial places have been uncovered and other evidences of a civilization far older and higher than that developed by the American Indian.

People of the Klamath country have taken to reading their Bibles to learn if Dr. Hallock's discoveries agree with the scriptural account of the first people and are much interested in his researches. Search has been started for further remains of the first city, founded when people turned from their nomadic life and gathered in communities.

At Klamath Falls the people are planning to put on an old English extravaganza, "The Land of Nod," in connection with a water carnival next summer.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal.) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
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Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

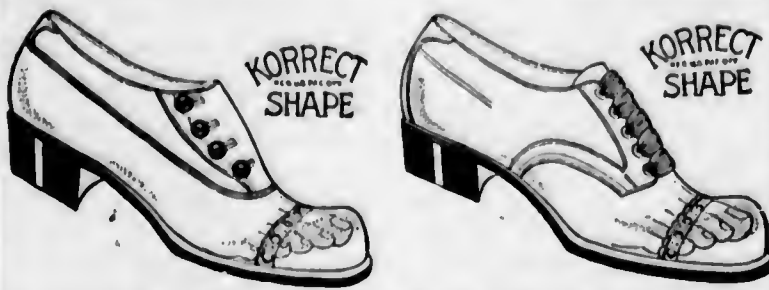
\$25—Reward—\$25.

I hereby offer a reward of \$25 for the arrest and detention of Israel Jones, who escaped from the Ohio county Jail December 8, 1912. He is 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighs about 150 pounds, hair dark brown, about 25 years of age, blue in complexion.

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You can say goodbye to constipation with a clear conscience if you use Chamberlain's Tablets. Many have been permanently cured by their use. For sale by All Dealers.

Spring SHOES



Already our new spring line of Men's Oxfords are arriving. We will be prepared again this season as heretofore to sell you the celebrated Guaranteed Patent Burro-Jap Shoes, as well as Gun Metal, Russia Calf, Vici Kids and many others, in the very latest Spring models. Our shoes are not over-rated, as some are, but are sold to you under an absolute guarantee to you to give you good, honest wear. Remember this when in need of Shoes, also that IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

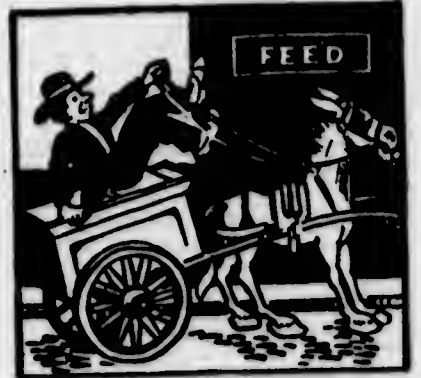
FAIR & Co.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 1:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.



EVEN THE MULE KNOWS
Where the best feed comes from. The best way to get them by our store is to buy some feed.

TRY IT.

If they balk then it's because they want more. Our feed is not an expense; it is simply an investment. Your stock will grow better and do more.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant
HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY

U. S. Carson pays cash for furs. I have Hay for sale.
32tf R. B. MARTIN, Hartford, Ky.
Mr. Eck Rial is confined to his room with the mumps.
Hon. G. B. Likens, of Frankfort, was in Hartford Monday.
The Special Louisville Herald offer will not last very long, so send in your order to this office as quickly as possible.
32tf

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Blankenship, of Denver Dam, have returned from a visit with relatives at Herrin, Ill.

Mrs. R. W. King has been at the bedside of her mother, Mrs. W. M. Flenner, of Denver Dam, for several days.

Mr. James H. Thomas, manager of the Farmers' Milling Co., of Beaver Dam, was a pleasant caller at this office Monday.

Indian Runner Duck Eggs for sale. 13 eggs for 50 cents.

MRS. J. W. TAYLOR,
34tf R. 3, Beaver Dam Ky.

If you have something for sale, advertise it in The Republican, Hartford. Rates are low, and gladly furnished upon application.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Shown and little daughter, Ruth Conway, route 3, Hartford, were pleasant callers at The Republican office Wednesday.

Col. Thomas J. Smith left Tuesday afternoon for Oklahoma City and Lawton, Okla., where he will spend several days visiting his daughters.

Eggs For Sale—B. P. Rocks, Pope Stock, per setting, 15 eggs for \$1.00. Indian Runner Duck Eggs, 13 for 75c.

MRS. JOHN W. SANDERFUR,
R. 7, Hartford, Ky.

Dr. J. A. Duff, who is now practicing at Nelson, Ky., visited his family at Dundee last week, and was a pleasant caller at this office Monday.

Engraved or printed calling and business cards can be had upon short notice by giving your order to The Republican, Hartford, Ky. Prices and samples gladly furnished.

Sale bills, stock bills or any kind of hand bills, of any description, printed on short notice at The Republican office, Hartford, Ky. Prices are right—quality is first class.

If you have eggs or poultry for sale or want to buy, try an advertisement a few times in The Republican. Rates for advertising are low and gladly furnished upon application.

In this issue of The Republican will be found several announcements of those having eggs for hatching purposes for sale. Patronize those here at home. They will appreciate it.

Messrs. H. K. Row and L. A. Kimmel, Rockport; Sam Roach; Crit Martin; Mr. and Mrs. Fleetwood Ward and John W. Sanderfur, route 3, Hartford, were among our callers Saturday.

The Hartford Basketball team played against Hardinburg here last Friday night at Athletic Hall, and after a hard fought, scramble, the score was 19 to 11 in favor of the Hartford boys.

We are fortunate in getting a special offer for The Daily Louisville Daily Herald and the Hartford Republican one year for only \$2.75. This price is 50c cents lower than any offer made before.

Louisville Daily Herald and the Hartford Republican one year each for only \$2.75. Offer will not last long so send in your subscription to this office. This is open to old as well as new subscribers.

The Gales, in Indian costumes and performances, will appear at the opera house next Wednesday night, March 12, as the next number of the lyceum course. These performers are said to be very fine in their art.

Rev. W. E. Saville filled his regular appointment for the Methodist Church here Sunday.

The Courier-Journal, weekly, and The Republican for \$1.50. Send your order to this office.

Elsewhere in this issue appears our special clubbing offer with Farm and Ranch and Holland's Magazine.

Don't forget our special offer for the Louisville Daily Herald and The Republican one year each for only \$2.75. A saving of \$1.25.

The Republican one year is only \$1. and your subscription is appreciated. If you are in arrears we would be glad to have that, too.

The Louisville Weekly Herald and The Hartford Republican, one year each, for \$1.35. Send all orders to The Republican, Hartford, Ky.

SPECIAL CLUB OFFER—The Louisville Herald, daily, and The Hartford Republican, one year each for \$2.75. Send orders to this office.

Order your magazines and periodicals from J. Ney Foster, Hartford, Ky., and not only save money but patronize home people. Catalogues free.

Mr. Jesse Hoover, manager of the Hartford Bottling Works, spent a few days this week visiting various towns on the M. H. & E. and was in the interest of his bottling plant.

Mr. Virgil Elgin has received 250 rods of tiling, which he will use in draining his farm, which lies on Rough River, opposite the Hartford ice plant and the old water mill.

Mr. Harry Monroe, of Beaver Dam, attended the inauguration at Washington, Tuesday, later leaving for New York City, where he will visit his brother, Mr. Will Monroe, who is engaged extensively in the lumber business.

Will pay top price for good butcher cattle. Let me know.

R. E. BALDWIN,
34tf Beaver Dam, Ky.

Miss Mary Stewart and Ella McKinney, of Beaver Dam, will arrive today to be the guests of Miss Mary Marks until Sunday.

Farm and Ranch, Holland's Magazine and The Republican all one year each for \$1.75, thus saving you \$1.25. Will be sent to one address or three addresses, as you desire. Send all orders to The Republican, Hartford, Ky.

Attorney Ernest Woodward has moved his law office and is now occupying rooms No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, over William's drug store on Main St. His sisters, Mrs. Petty and Mrs. Nance will be connected with the new office.

With this issue of The Republican, Mr. W. E. Ellis, Hartford's hustling produce dealer, is beginning a series of splendid display and illustrated advertisements of his business. The advertisement will be changed each week and will run through the year. It will pay you to read them.

The Central City basketball team will play here tonight against the local team. The first game our boys played this year against Central City the visitors defeated the home team, but the game tonight our boys claim they are going to win, and by big majority. The girls will also play tonight.

He was a dismal failure in the city and his wife had a hard time keeping cheerful, but read "Our Way Out" in the March Number of HOLLAND'S MAGAZINE and see what a success he made on a little farm. This magazine and The Republican for \$1.50 for both one year. Send order to this office.

Say, Mr. Business man; do you need any printing done? If you do let us do it for you. We can print your Letter Heads, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Bills, Typewritten Letters, Sale Books, Circulars, etc., and print them right at right prices. Try us with your next order. Call at The Republican office.

In another column in this paper will be found the article, "Make the Home Orchard Produce This Year." The problem of the orchard is an important one, and this article by Mr. J. H. Carmody, assistant horticulturist of the Kentucky Experiment Station, should be of assistance to those who have a large orchard, or even a few fruit trees.

This is the season of the year when folks begin to look around for eggs to set their hens, and some want to buy both hens and eggs. More attention is being given to the thoroughbreds than ever before. There are numbers of Ohio county poultry raisers who have fine chickens and eggs for sale, and now is the time to begin to let the people know what they have, and there is no better way than through the columns of the Hartford Republican. The cost is small and the returns are large.

With its seventy-six pages containing excellent Stories, Articles, Fashions, Beauty Hints, Household Hints, and other things too numerous to mention, HOLLAND'S MAGAZINE for March will especially appeal to Southern readers. The illustrations are especially attractive. Frank S. Guild, Chas. D. Mitchell, F. Vaux Wilson and several other artists having contributed. The cover design is done by Henry Hunt. Get your order in at once and be sure to receive this number. Holland's Magazine may be obtained with The Republican, \$1.50 for both for one year. Send order to this office.

The examining trial of Ed. Hall, colored, charged with stealing over \$100. from Mr. R. T. Her on Tuesday night of last week, was held before Judge C. M. Crowe Monday afternoon. After hearing the evidence of the Commonwealth and of the defendant Hall was released. Sometime during the fore part of the night mentioned, someone went into Mr. Her's room over his saddlery shop, and while he slept stole his two pocketbooks. Among the pieces of money stolen was a \$20. gold piece which Mr. Her had carried for some time. One day this week one of the pocket books was found in an alley near Gillespie Bros., shop, but of course the purse was empty.

Notice.
Centertown Local No. 6071 is requested to meet at Centertown, Morton's drug store, next Saturday, March 8. A full attendance is desired.
J. M. ROSS, Pres.

Children are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption of diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by All Dealers.

Notice.
Under the arrangements made at the meeting of the A. S. of E. of Ohio County on March 1, I will open the Hartford tobacco warehouse on Monday March 10, to receive tobacco, which will be prized, as per arrangement with finance committee.
T. F. TANNER.

Letter From Nebraska.
Sumner, Neb., Feb. 27, 1913.

Editor The Republican, Hartford, Ky.
Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed check for my subscription to your paper.

Well, how is everything in old

After Sale Clean-Ups

Hundreds of pieces Woolen Goods, Gingham, Percales and Calicoes, short lengths, besides lots of Clean-up Bargains in every Department.

AT PRICES EVEN LOWER THAN SALE PRICE.

Spring Arrivals Daily.

ROSENBLATT'S.

To The Poolers of Ohio County.

I have just received a letter from Mr. L. N. Robertson of Daviess Co., and below are some extracts.

"Yours of the 1st to hand and in reply will say that I have delivered the list of poolers but am fearful that we are not going to accomplish anything much, as the American Tobacco Co. is simply refusing to take the Ohio county tobacco while some of it is being worked through some way and have informed our grader to look after it as far as possible. The Imperial is raising big kick about the Ohio county tobacco. I write you this so that the situation may be put before you fully; that you may put your people on their guards and know before they start what the situation is."

In view of this I would advise the poolers of Ohio county to bring the tobacco to Hartford and prize it, as we feel sure this is the best plan to pursue. I write this to the people that they may know so that none can be taken advantage of by letting them deliver their tobacco in Owensboro and be forced to sell over the loose leaf floor. Mr. Masie agreed to take Ohio county tobacco until his contract is filled.

By all means don't be gobbled up by such unjust tricks, and let's have a little independence, and hold for what we feel is justice.

HENRY M. PIRTLE, Sec'y.

Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted with the prompt relief afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Not one case of rheumatism in ten requires any internal treatment whatever. This Liniment is for sale by All Dealers.

For Rent.

The Z. Wayne Ellis farm, containing sixty-five acres of fine bottom land, two miles west of Hartford. Forty-five acres cleared. Good dwelling, outbuildings, twenty acres in meadow and fine water. For terms apply to W. E. ELLIS, The Produce Man, Hartford, Ky.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, on Friday, February 14th, death claimed the spirit of Jesse R. King, therefore be it

Resolved, that Sov. Whalin King has the sympathy of Evergreen Camp W. O. W. in the loss of his father. We know that in the loss of a father's counsel and advice, any young man suffers a loss that is irreplaceable and we can only point him to our Heavenly Father, who does all things well and whose counsel is always safe. It is further

Resolved, that as an expression of our fraternal regard, we present a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family and have them published in both county papers and spread them on the minutes of our camp.

T. F. TANNER,
A. D. MILLIGAN,
HERMAN RICHARDSON
Committee.

Notice to Tobacco Growers.

Under the arrangements made at the meeting of the A. S. of E. of Ohio County on March 1, I will open the Hartford tobacco warehouse on Monday March 10, to receive tobacco, which will be prized, as per arrangement with finance committee.

T. F. TANNER.

Letter From Nebraska.

Sumner, Neb., Feb. 27, 1913.
Editor The Republican, Hartford, Ky.
Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed check for my subscription to your paper.

Well, how is everything in old

Kentucky? We have had a fine winter here. Some snow on the ground now. We didn't have a good crop last year. Too dry for stock of all kinds are high. This is a fine stock raising country.

The last of January I was having feed, when my team ran away. They upset the wagon and left me and the hay frame behind. I was crippled up quite a bit and have to go on crutches yet.

We are always glad to get the home paper. Success to The Republican and its many readers.

ED. AUSTIN.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We are glad to hear from Mr. Austin and regret his accident, but hope he will soon be able to throw away his crutches.

Many Driven From Home.

Every year, in many parts of the country, thousands are driven from their homes by coughs and lung diseases. Friends and business are left behind for other climates. But this is costly and not always sure. A better way—the way of multitudes—is to use Dr. King's New Discovery, and cure yourself at home. Stay right there, with your friends, and take this safe medicine. Throat and lung troubles find quick relief, and health returns. Its help in coughs, colds, grip, croup, whooping-cough and even lungs make it a positive blessing. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by All Druggists.

Women Suffragists.

Washington, March 5.—Scores of women, many of them prominent, are reported to be seriously ill as the result of exposure to the chill wind during the suffragist parade on Monday. Many of those who took part in the tableaux that were a feature of the demonstration, and who danced for their bare feet, are reported to be seriously ill. Miss Noyes and Miss Anderson are declared to be threatened with pneumonia.

It is estimated that of the 5,000 women who participated in the celebration, fully one-fifth of them are more or less "under the weather."

S. C. Rhode Island Reds.

Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Baby chicks 25c each. I have a few 1-year-old hens, \$1.00 each. Indian Runner Duck Eggs, \$1.00 per 12. Place your orders now for future delivery.

MRS. A. C. YEISER,
34tf Hartford, Ky.

The Men Who Succeed.

As heads of large enterprises men of great energy. Success, to-day, demands health. To all is the full. It's utter folly for a man to endeavor a weak, run-down, half alive condition when Electric Bitters will give him right on his feet in short order. "Four bottles did me more real good than any other medicine I ever took," writes Chas. B. Allen, Sylvania, Ohio. "After years of suffering with rheumatism, liver trouble, stomach disorders and deranged kidneys, I am again, thanks to Electric Bitters, sound and well." Try them. Only 50c each at All Druggists.

Blow for Suffragettes.

Boston, March 5.—The cause of woman suffrage received a setback here two New England legislatures today.

A committee in the Massachusetts Legislature voted to report "leave the withdrawal" on the bill providing for a referendum on a constitutional amendment which would eliminate the word "male" from the provision defining the qualifications of a voter.

Six members of the committee voted against suffrage; three for it, and two were not recorded.

A similar bill was killed in the Maine House by a vote of 89 to 25, after it had been passed by the Senate.

SCHOOLS BY MOONLIGHT

Lonely Mountaineers Wend
Their Way After Dark.

School Open for Two Months When
Roads Are Good And No
Farm Work.

The moonlight schools of Rowan county, Ky., where adults from 20 to 60 years of age are taught to read and write, were described by Miss Merker, teacher at a meeting of the Kentucky Association of American Revolutionaries yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. H. H. Hild, in Bellevue Avenue, says the Louisville Herald.

"I had heard of the moonlight schools long before I went to Rowan county," said Miss Merker. "but I could scarcely believe that men of 50 could be taught to read and write in two months. What I saw when I visited those humble night schools, I shall never forget.

"The school room, as a rule, was filled with some forty men and women. Often, they brought their children along, who would sleep beside them while they wrote out exercises with painstaking exactness. When the mother would write, the father would hold the child, and while he would be writing exercises, she would take the baby. I have never seen such earnestness as was shown by these patient, eager people.

"I asked Mrs. Cora Stewart Wilson, who started the moonlight schools, and who is responsible for the wonderful work which is being done, how she was able to interest these people in the matter of education. She told me that she did it through the children.

"The school is open only two months, when there is no farm work to be done, and while the roads are better. The men and women are taught to write their names. This interests them at once, and they are glad to return. Short sentences about farming or crops, or matters of intimate interest are then put on the board, which they promptly learn to read.

"While I was in one of these schools a spelling lesson was in progress. The teacher was giving out simple words from a sheet of paper and the men and women were spelling them aloud, each rising to his feet. When his name was called, finally the teacher came to an old man 60 years of age. As all the others, he rose to his feet, and with the greatest simplicity, like a little child, spelled out the slow letters. I was then convinced that the psychologists who say that the mind can not receive new impressions after middle age are very wrong."

Miss Merker said the moonlight schools had been suggested to Mrs. Wilson by the loneliness of some of the grown people, whose children had married and left them, and who were unable to read or write letters.

"In these lonely mountain districts," continued Miss Merker, "it would sometimes be necessary to wait for days before some chance passerby might read the letter that had come or write a word in answer. This persuaded Mrs. Wilson that anything which might improve these conditions would be worth trying. The teachers who do the work, serve without any pay, glad to do their part to ease the burden of the mountaineers."

Miss Merker showed that economic conditions are improved by the moonlight schools, that scientific farming is introduced and the money taken from hiding places and invested in banks. She urged, in conclusion, that the daughters of the Revolution start a movement to have moonlight schools opened in all the counties of the State, and that part of the fund which George Washington left for educational purposes be appropriated to this end. No action was taken by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Uncle Ezra Says.

"It don't take more'n a gill uv effort to git folks into a peck of trouble," and a little neget of constipation, biliousness, indigestion or other liver derangement will do the same. *Dr. King's New Life Pills* for quick results. Easy, safe, sure, and only 25 cents at All Drug-gists.

Here is the Much discussed Webb Bill.

The following is a copy of the Webb Liquor Bill, which recently was passed by both Houses of Representatives and the Senate. The bill discusses liquor of its interstate charac-

A Royal Baking Powder Hot Biscuit is the luxury of eating

—MADE AT HOME—

ter where the laws of the state prohib-

bit the sale of intoxicants.

"A bill divesting intoxicating li-

quors of their interstate charac-

ter in certain cases.

"He it enacted, that the shipment

or transportation in any manner or

by any means whatsoever of any

spiruous, vinous, malted, fermented

or other intoxicating liquor of any

kind from one state, territory or

district of the United States or place

noncontiguous to but subject to the

jurisdiction thereof into any other

state, territory or district of the

United States, or place noncontig-

uous to but subject to the jurisdic-

tion thereof, or from any foreign

country into any state, territory or

district of the United States, or place

noncontiguous to but subject to the

jurisdiction thereof, which said spi-

rituous, vinous, malted, fermented

or other intoxicating liquor is intend-

ed by any person interested therein

to be received, possessed, sold or in

any manner used either in the original

package or otherwise in violation of

any law of such state, territory or

district of the United States or place

subject to the jurisdiction thereof,

is hereby prohibited."

What We Never Forget.

according to science, are the things associated with our early home life such as Bucklen's Arnica Salve, that mother or grandmother used to cure our burns, boils, scalds, sores, skin eruptions, cuts, sprains or bruises. Forty years of cures prove its merit. Unrivaled for piles, corns or cold-sores. Only 25 cents at All Druggists.

The Gales in Their Lyceum Entertainment, "Songs and Stories of the Red Man"

In their entertainment, "Songs and Stories of the Red Man," Albert Gale and Martha Brockway Gale use many of the crude instruments of the Indian and give upon them the genuine tribal melodies. Many of the weird yet fascinating themes which they present have been enriched with modern harmonies supplied by Mr. Gale—wild and dissonant harmonies in keeping with the spirit of the legends. They also relate many of the old legends of this vanished race, legends full of deep human interest. Both he and Mrs. Gale appear in beautiful Indian costumes, making several changes during the evening to illustrate the styles worn by different tribes.

Their stage setting is unique, being crammed full of curious things, the handiwork of different tribes, and appears just as shown in the accompanying illustration. It has required years of patient research and many miles of travel to obtain these melodies, these legends, these costumes and curios, and yet they crowd it into a single evening's entertainment.

To secure these treasures and these songs and stories has been the work of nearly 30 years. And the cost has been a larger amount than Mr. and Mrs. Gale will ever realize from the entertainment. It is a hobby—a life hobby—with them.

Their Lyceum Record.

Two seasons under one management have demonstrated that the Gales make good. There is an unusual objecting, difficult to describe ac-

Candy Recipes.

HICKORY NUT CANDY.

This is a recipe which will be wanted wherever the children have hickory nuts. After chopping up half a cupful of nuts boil about a cupful of sugar with a third of a cupful of water and a piece of butter about the size of a walnut. This should cook together until the mixture makes a soft lump when dropped in water. After taking from the fire stir in the nuts and as it grows cloudy-looking pour it into a buttered tin, a little at a time. It spreads out flat.

HOARHOUD CANDY.

After making quite a strong solution from the fresh hoarhound leaves strain it and put about a quarter of a cupful of it over the fire with a pound of brown sugar and a little water. Cook this mixture until a small amount dropped in cold water will easily become brittle. After that a tablespoonful of vinegar should be added. Boil it up once again and turn into pans.

Hoarhound can be made with dried leaves, too. Steep a large tablespoonful of the leaves in a cupful of boiling water for about an hour. Strain it well. To the liquid put two cups of brown sugar. Put it over the fire and stir till the sugar is dissolved. Add a tablespoonful of vinegar and boil till the candy breaks when dropped in cold water. Drop on a buttered paper or put into a pan and mark.

Wintergreen may be made the same way, substituting wintergreen for hoarhound.

TERKISH DELIGHT.

Soak an ounce of gelatin in a tencupful of cold water until it is soft. Put it into a saucepan with one pound of lump sugar and the strained juice of one lemon. Boil for five minutes, stirring all the time. Then remove the mixture from the fire and divide it into two parts. Color one part with cochineal. Pour it on to soup plates which have been rinsed in cold water. When it is set it can be pulled off the plates readily. Sugar the hands before doing it. Cut into any shape desired.

STUFFED DATES.

The process of making stuffed dates is very simple. First remove the stones and then put in the filling. The work comes in making the

latter. The work comes in making the latter. An agate saucepan should be used to cook the filling in. Mix a cupful of granulated sugar, about a quarter of a pint of cold water and half a tablespoonful of cream of tartar and stir long enough to dissolve the sugar. Then boil it until a tiny bit dropped into cold water forms a soft ball. Take off the stove and skim it. Pour the syrup, now formed, into a bowl and when it is cool enough so that the fingers leave a soft dent in it when touched stir it all to a smooth, white paste with a wooden spoon. Use the hands when it is too stiff to move with the spoon.

This filling keeps for weeks. Whenever you wish to use it set the bowl in which it is kept in hot water until the mixture becomes soft.

You judge a man not by what he promises to do, but by what he has done. That is the only true test chamberlain's Omen Remedy judged by this standard has no superior. People everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. For sale by All Dealers.

To Send House By Mail.

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 25.—A brick house will be sent to Chicago by parcel post. Three brick companies here forwarded several bricks yesterday by the new parcel post, and in like manner brick manufacturers all over the country will send bricks. 25,000 of them in all. It is said, to Chicago to be used in building a house at the Volsheim during the forthcoming Clay Products Exposition.

A record will be kept of each brick from the time it is mailed until it is delivered in Chicago, to see how speedily Uncle Sam can deliver a brick house by mail.

Violated Confidence.

Wife—"Wretch! Show me that letter."
Husband—"What letter?"
Wife—"That one in your hand. It's from a woman. I can see by the writing, and you turned pale when you saw it."
Husband—"Yes. Here it is. It's your dressmaker's bill."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BALD KNOB.

Feb. 26.—Mr. E. P. Sandefur went to Hartford last Saturday on business.

Mr. E. L. Taylor and Miss Della Smith were married Saturday afternoon at Rev. W. G. Stewart's. We all wish them much happiness and good luck.

Little Miss Gova Torrence is ill at this writing.

Miss Winona Taylor spent last Friday with her cousins, Misses Centile and Mae Sandefur.

Mr. E. P. Sandefur was in Owensboro Monday and Tuesday on business.

Mr. R. W. Davis and family moved to Stimmons Mines a few days ago.

Farmers are very busy preparing their ground for sowing oats.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Taylor spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. A. E. Sandefur and family of Pinelico.

How to Prune Roses.

The hybrid perpetual and ever-blooming roses are commonly not pruned hard enough. The best flowers are grown on young wood and the aim should be to cut them back enough to induce a strong growth which will bear a few fine flowers rather than a lot of common ones. Long, straggling, growth can be cut back in the fall, but pruning should generally be delayed until spring, according to a Farm and Home expert.

Many successful rosarians cut back their bushes to within one foot of the ground and also remove all weak shoots. The aim should be to cut off from one-half to two-thirds of the previous season's growth and to remove all dead, frozen and weak canes. There is little danger of cutting off too much. The illustration shows how a rose bush should be left after pruning.

National Anthem of Japan.

The Japanese national anthem is the most poetically-worded in the world with the possible exception of the Norwegian, "Ja, vi elsker," written by Bjornstjerne Bjornson. That is, of course, a matter of opinion, but the Japanese anthem is commendably short and makes, in its English form, an eminently pleasing poem. Its ten lines are as follows:

Until this grain of sand,
Tossed by each wavelet's freak,
Grow to a cloudburst peak,
Towering above the land;
Until the dewy flake
Beading this blossom's gold
Swell to a mighty lake—
Age upon untold
Joy to joy manifold
Add for our sovereign's sake.
—London Chronicle.



LOOK

RESOLVED
YOU ARE GOING TO
SEE WHAT IS IN THIS
SPACE
EVERY WEEK
FOR TWO REASONS—
1st YOU'LL LOOK FOR IT
2nd YOU'LL SEE IT
WHETHER YOU LOOK
FOR IT OR NOT.

BUSTER BROWN IS COMING TO TOWN, TO
WORK FOR OUR STORE. EVERY WEEK
FOR A WHOLE YEAR HE WILL COME INTO
YOUR HOME AND TELL YOU ABOUT OUR
MERCHANDISE AND OUR METHODS. WE
HAVE ALWAYS GOT A BIG, CLEAN STOCK
OF HIGH CLASS MERCHANDISE AND OUR
PRICES WILL ALWAYS SAVE YOU MONEY.
WE HAVE BUT ONE METHOD--TO GIVE YOU
A SQUARE DEAL.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

\$40,000,000 in Farm Machinery.

Forty million dollars' worth of farm machinery was exported in 1912. The exportation of machinery is increasing rapidly. Ten years ago the value of the exportation of this class of manufactures was eighteen million dollars; twenty years ago it was but four million dollars. Thus the value of this particular class of manufactures exported in 1912 was nearly two and a half times as much as a decade ago and ten times as much as two decades ago.

All the world, apparently, buys American agricultural implements. Mowers and reapers exported last year went to more than 75 countries and colonies, including every grand division of the world, while other classes of agricultural implements were widely distributed in the year's export trade.

Europe alone took 21 million dollars' worth of the 40 million dollars' worth of farming implements exported in 1912; North America, 8 million; and South America, 9 million dollars' worth.

Russia is the largest single buyer of our agricultural implements, the value exported thereto in the year just ended having been approximately 10 million dollars, against 7 million to Argentina, 7 million to Canada, and about 3 million dollars each to France and Germany.

Thus the leading buyers of our agricultural implements are, in the order of magnitude, Russia, Argentina and Canada, with France and Germany about equal in the value of their purchases, though in each case materially less than the three countries already named—Russia, Argentina and Canada.

Notice.

Hartford Magisterial District Union of the A. S. of E., will meet at Bennett's School house on Saturday March 22, 1913.

All locals are earnestly requested to be well represented.

G. P. JONES, Pres.
B. F. BEAN, Sec'y.

Hen's Place on the Farm.

Specialized poultry farms are becoming more numerous each year. In many cases these are paying good returns on the money invested, but their effect on the supply of eggs and dressed poultry for our large markets is but as a drop in the ocean. It is for the small flocks of 50 to 300 fowls kept upon the farms as a side line that we must depend

for our supply of poultry products in the future as in the past, says Prof. P. G. Holden in Farm and Home Poultry Annual. No other branch of agriculture is represented on so many farms. The census for 1910 shows that 88 per cent of all farms report keeping poultry.

In no case can the business be made so profitable as where it is conducted as a side line of general farming. It is impossible to allow crops that are grown on the farm without damage to the crops and by such practice secure double returns from the same piece of land.

Orchards or cornfields are ideal for this purpose and the presence of the chickens in them is beneficial rather than detrimental, as they will destroy large numbers of insects injurious to the crops. The movable colony house which is rapidly coming into general use on the farm makes it possible to scatter the chickens out over the fields.

This method is especially valuable for handling the young stock, as it gives freedom to the birds. The result will be stronger, more vigorous birds. By moving the house close to the fields where small grains have been harvested the birds are able to turn into profitable gains the shelled grain and scattered heads which remain on the field.

The production of eggs on the farm is always more profitable than the production of market poultry. Less equipment is necessary to carry on the business and the product is ready for market as soon as produced. If the greatest profits are to be secured from the business some attention must be given to the proper selection, feeding and care of the poultry. The product should be ready for the market when the prices are highest.

Bit-And Glad of It.

A well-to-do business man of Arkansas City tells a unique story of how he got started in life. When a young man, without much money, he struck New York City. While walking down the street he saw a sign which read: "We will tell you how to get rich for \$1."

He went in and plunked down a dollar and received instructions in a sealed envelope. Going out on the street, he opened the envelope and found a slip of paper reading: "Work like the devil and save your money." Did he have the outfit arrested for swindling? No, indeed! He took their advice, and today he is worth more than \$100,000.